



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of July, 1896. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 10. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 25, 1896. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 61 observers, indicate that dysentery and inflammation of kidney increased and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 212 places, enteric fever at 42, scarlet fever at 25, whooping cough at 21, measles at 16, and diphtheria at 12 places.

NEW YORK.—Month of June, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 150 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,342 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,097; enteric fever, 66; scarlet fever, 50; diphtheria and croup, 362; measles, 140, and whooping cough, 85.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

The reported mortality for the month is 200 less than that of the preceding month, but is 600 greater than that of June, 1895. The death rate for the month was 16.85, against 17.50 in May and 19.30 in April, that of June, 1895, having been 16.10. The customary decrease in the mortality is less than usual, the average daily mortality for the month being in fact greater than in May, 311 against 308, that for June for the past ten years having been 285. Of the 9,342 deaths, 37 per cent occurred under the age of five years, and 18.3 per cent were from zymotic diseases. More than half of the deaths of this class, and nearly 10 per cent of the total mortality, were from diarrheal diseases. The diarrheal mortality of June is very variable, some years the number being less than 500, and others over 1,000, because of the varying earliness of commencement of the summer increase. This month there were 900 deaths, or about 250 more than the average. In the maritime district 12.5 per cent of the total mortality was from this cause, and in the Lake Ontario and Western districts 9 per cent, but in the more rural parts of the State it constituted but from 2 to 4 per cent of the total mortality. From all other zymotic diseases, respectively, there were fewer deaths than in May. From consumption there were 1,100 deaths, which is above the average for the month. Acute respiratory diseases decreased one-half from May, a saving of 600 in the number of deaths, less than 10 per cent of the total mortality being from this cause against 15.5 per cent in May. There is an increase in the reported mortality from diseases of the digestive system, which always varies with the diarrheal mortality. Deaths from all other local diseases are less than in May. Next to November, June is the healthiest month of the year in this State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of June, 1896. Reports to the State board of health from 26 towns having an estimated population of 140,135 (white, 80,972; colored, 56,193), show a total of 264 deaths (white, 131; colored, 133), including phthisis pulmonalis, 33; enteric fever, 15; measles, 6, and whooping cough, 13.

OHIO—*Columbus*.—Month of May, 1896. Estimated population, 100,000. Total deaths, 93, including phthisis pulmonalis, 18; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Month of July, 1896. Total deaths, 111, including phthisis pulmonalis, 21, and whooping cough, 7.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Month of June, 1896. Estimated population, 9,344. Total deaths, 23, including 6 from enteric fever.

Month of July, 1896. Total deaths, 31, including 4 from enteric fever.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Duluth, Minn., Year ended March 31, 1896.

Report of the Bureau of Health of the City of Denver, Colo. 1895.

Compte Rendu des Séances du Conseil d'Hygiene Publique et de Salubrité du Département de la Seine. 1895.

Berättelse Till Kongl. Medicinalstyrelsen om Allmänna Helsotillstandet i Stockholm, under Året, 1895.

Die Gemeinde-Verwaltung der Landeshauptstadt Brün in der Zeit vom September, 1894, bis Ende December, 1895.